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Very old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.

Our Celebrated Very old Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the best Pot Distilled Scotch Whiskies. It is of great age, very fine, and mellow. Its superior quality has established its reputation as THE LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

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Finest very old BROWN BRANDY Guaranteed 25 years age, in wood. The finest Liqueur Brandy on the market.

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THE DIARY.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, October 16—

Birthdays of Confucius.

10.31 a.m.—Prize Court Sits.

SUNDAY, October 18—

8 a.m.—Excursion to Macao.

MONDAY, October 19—

Lady May opens French Convent School of Work.

TUESDAY, October 20—

2.20 p.m.—Sale of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Houghs.

WEDNESDAY, October 21—

Trafalgar Day (1805).

SATURDAY, October 31—

Ministering Children's League Bazaar.

WEDNESDAY, November 4—

Licensing Sessions.

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

O. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS IN

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24, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, July 21, 1913.

life. It means the glorification of the sword, of might over right as may please those who wield the sword. But even though this final attempt of the sword to triumph were possible, which, happily, it is not, the world is now ripe for the abolition of such barbarous methods of settling controversies. More than ever must reason and not brute force be in the ascendant. The public opinion of the most enlightened nations will and must demand it more incessantly than in the past, and the sword must be relegated to its proper place, namely, to be a weapon of defence against barbarians with whom reason can have no effect. A stronger coalition than the present opposition to the abusive use of the sword could easily be arranged, and with such an arrangement the peace of the world would be assured. The economic conditions prevailing in their country will bring the Germans more quickly to their senses than even more serious reverses than they have yet sustained. A continuation of the war for a year will bring their manufacturers to a condition of bankruptcy, themselves to the verge of famine and Germany as a notable State to irretrievable chaos. A nation, as we see, will allow itself to be dragged into a fighting machine at the behest of an imperator who is strongly backed by an autocracy of iron, but no nation can look upon its own gradual and certain ruin. Two things are clear: the Prussians must either completely defeat the British Empire, France, Russia, Belgium and Montenegro in the first place, or they must soon face an internal uprising of the German population, probably led by the very soldiers they at present are leading to gradual destruction. Even the powerfully arrogant Prussian is bound to know that the former task is hopeless for him as the latter will be. His hope doubtless rests in one or other of the Allies suing for peace. Vain delusion! For all now clearly recognise that the hour that the Prussians set in motion their gigantic military machine was the hour they hastened their hopes and those who believe in the might of the sword to irretrievable ruin. In doing so, they took a leading part in severing for ever the present civilization from one of the most barbarous relics of the past—a barbarous monstrosity that future generations will look upon with more horror mixed with astonishment than we to-day look upon the belief in and all attending what was known as witchcraft, the Crusades, the Inquisition and other similar atrocious blemishes upon humanity. The conclusion of the war will surely usher in the dawn of a brighter and happier era for humanity, and in that realisation Britons must see to it that they themselves and the entire resources of their vast Empire are used to the utmost good.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, October 13, 1914.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

THAT the war will bring about many changes and improvements with regard to the British Empire as well as to other parts of the world is as certain as it is that improvements are much needed in the Empire as in other places. Humanity and imperfection will ever be closely allied, but notwithstanding that, quite a fair degree of efficiency may and ought to be attained. Nations being individuals in the mass it is with individuals that the changes rest. With the close of the war, the British Empire will doubtless continue to hold itself firmly knit together as at present, dropping for ever the loose, disjointed form of old. The British throughout the world can never again assume the complacent, almost indifferent attitude which they were much too prone to adopt regarding their Imperial responsibilities. Not even the Chinese are more complacent than were the British before the war. And where the deep-rooted complacency of the Chinese has brought them to as a nation is for all to see and pity, but for none to copy or admire. True, climatic conditions have given most Britons a vitality that enables them to throw aside a tendency to chronic lassitude. The war has furnished the incentive and never again can the British Empire be the loose structure that it was nor Britons be as neglectful of their responsibilities as of yore. Perhaps up till the present the best course has been adopted, for it is unquestionable that the Empire stands forth to-day united and strong. But it is equally unquestionable that there is a lack of cohesion, the presence of which would make us much more effectual. A truly Imperial Parliament, representative of all the component parts of the Empire, is what is wanted. Such an assembly could bring the Empire into the truly strong and effective condition necessary to deal thoroughly with questions worthy of such a body's consideration. Purely local matters are for local bodies and can, of course, be dealt only by them satisfactorily. Can it be doubted that had the British Empire been what it might have been, that we could not have dealt more effectively in the present great crisis? Indeed, it is probable that the Prussian militarists would never have dared to cherish their empty but destructive illusions. Thus would the British Empire have been the saviour of Europe and have prevented the ruthless and barbarous outbreak that has now practically the whole of Europe in its grip. Britons are now at last awake to their Imperial responsibilities. The war has shown them their deficiencies as it has also brought forth their best qualities, and they now realise, more clearly than ever, the urgent need of a closer unity of the component parts of the Empire. Long since has the Empire passed its incipient stages and, probed on by this great crisis, it has been brought to the stage upon which the most powerful of Empires may be built. Prussian militarism must and will be crushed. Its triumph means the enslavement of the best in civilised

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Burma, Madras and Calcutta Governments were informed by the C.S.O. that the withdrawal of Quarantine against Hongkong.

A Japanese artist of 16 Kennedy Road has reported the theft from his house of a hand bag which he valued at \$130 and also \$63 worth of clothing.

Mr. P. J. J. W. house, Deputy Superintendent of Police, returned from home leave yesterday by the s.s. Cebu Maru.

Private Brown, H.K.V.C., Craigburn Hotel, has reported to the Police that he left his service overcoat in a public chair yesterday. It was valued at \$15.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mine for the week ending Sept. 26 amounted to 45,374.08 tons and the sales during the period to 47,373.01 tons.

Messrs. Railton, Ford, Stevens and the Yee Wo company, Haiphong Road, were charged by P. C. James of the Water Police this morning for allowing their dog to bark without muzzle. Each was fined \$3.

Last week Hongkong again had a cholera bill so far as plague is concerned, this being the second black week in succession. Six cases of enteric (non-British) resulted in two deaths and two cases of diphtheria were also notified.

Mr. R. J. Wilson, of the Hongkong Tramway Company, is leaving with Mrs. Wilson by the Kaituma for a holding in India. Mrs. Wilson, wife of Capt. Seddon, of the s.s. Japan, who has been in Hongkong for several months, is a passenger by the same boat.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club states that the amount collected for the Prince of Wales Band at the Gymkhana, being the proceeds of tickets sold at the sale, is \$482.50.

The majority of those attending were, as usual, Members of Ladies' Club, and five adults on, who took tickets on this occasion. They will no doubt be pleased to see that the aggregate result of their annual contributions is a substantial addition to the Fund.

PUNISHMENT FOR "PROFESSIONALS."

A Chinese indicted at the last Session on a charge of larceny from the person, and acquitted owing to the non-arrival of the witness, was put to Mr. Macdonald's morning on a fine at charge. Prisoner had six previous convictions extending from 1906, and he had been in jail nearly five years.

Inspector MacDonald asked for the "severe penalty" Prisoner was born in Hongkong and was therefore immune from the punishment under.

Prisoner was accompanied in the dock by another Chinese with whom he had been "working." Outside the Sincere Co. a man, who was from a person a purse containing money. The second prisoner was charged with receiving from him.

"They are both 'professionals,'" said Inspector MacDonald.

Mr. Macdonald sentenced such to six months' imprisonment on the charge of larceny and the sentence to an additional six months.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

SALUTING.

The following instructions with regard to saluting are republished for information:—

"Soldiers travelling in chairs or jinrickshas will salute by sitting at attention and raising the hand in the usual way." (South China Command Standing Order No. 61.)

When riding a bicycle a soldier will salute by turning his head smartly in the direction of the Officer without removing his hands from his handlebars.

When mounted he should drop the right hand to the full extent of the arm behind the right thigh, fingers half closed, back of the hand to the right, and turn his head in the direction of the Officer.

PARADES.

Parades for tomorrow Wednesday, 14th instant, nil.

On duty, Group 2.

Offices on duty, Capt. Armstrong, Lieut. Orrington and Lieut. Lindell. Morning Officer, Lieut. Orrington. To-morrow, Guard to-night, Civil Service Company; to-morrow, Right Section M.G. Co.

Orderly Sergeant to-night, Corp. Hamilton; to-morrow, Corp. Schepel.

IT NEVER FAILS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all the name implies. It cures diarrhoea and dysentery in the children or adults and the most violent cases of camp fever or pain in the stomach give way to a few doses of this medicine. Safe, sure, always strong. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

PRIZE COURT.

THE S.S. ELSBETH.

Claim by the Owners.

At a sitting of the Prize Court this morning the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Gompertz) heard an application by Jacob Jensen, of Hongkong, on behalf of Rhedrio M. Jensen, A.G., the lawful owner of the s.s. Elsbeth her tackle, apparel and furniture, "for all losses, costs, charges, damages, demurrage and expenses which have arisen or may arise by reason of means of the seizure and taking of the said ship as a prize."

The Elsbeth, it appeared from affidavits filed, was stopped on August 11 while on a voyage from Taipei to Yip with 1,800 tons of government coal, and sunk by H.M.S. Hampshire.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) instructed by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson) represented the Crown; and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Sheaton, appeared for the owners.

The Attorney-General said the first question which would arise was what procedure was to be adopted in dealing with the case. Now Prize Rules were proclaimed on October 9, and under the Prize Court Procedure Act, 1914, his Lordship was given power to decide whether proceedings commenced under the old rules should be continued under the new or should come under the old rules with adaptations. The claim in this case was made on behalf of an alien enemy, and he submitted that as such he had no right to be heard in the British Court, unless he showed that he had a special round, such as an Order in Council authorising his claim; or a licence, or something of that kind. He referred his Lordship to a paragraph in the affidavit of Jacob Jensen which read "The firm of Jensen and Co. is agent in Hongkong for Rhedrio M. Jensen, a limited company according to the law of Germany, on whose behalf this claim is not brought."

This claim was therefore made on behalf of a company domiciled in enemy territory, and was made on behalf of an alien enemy. Having referred his Lordship to reported cases the Attorney-General said the claim was filed on September 11 and on the same day the affidavit was filed by Mr. Jensen.

It might be that the claimants proposed to rely upon what was stated in paragraph 11 of the affidavit. This related to a paragraph of an Order in Council published in the "Hongkong Government Gazette" to the effect that if any information reached any of H.M. Secretaries of State that British ships in German ports before the declaration of war, or entering them afterwards ignorantly, were requisitioned detained or released, but not condemned, similar treatment would be accorded German ships in similar circumstances. The Order from which this paragraph was taken was an Order-in-Council regulating the question of the days of grace. The Hague Convention had enunciated the desirability of allowing enemies' ships in port at the outbreak of war to leave within a reasonable time, and also of allowing ships going into hostile ports after the outbreak of war ignorantly to leave within the same time, and the scheme of the Order-in-Council was that if Germany made arrangements for British ships to be released, reciprocal treatment would be given to German ships. It was also provided that reciprocal treatment would be given in regard to ships captured on the high seas without knowledge of the outbreak of hostilities. The Attorney-General referred his Lordship to a notification in the "London Gazette" and the "Hongkong Gazette" of last Saturday to the effect that no such information had reached H.M. Secretaries of State and added that the Article of the Hague Convention referred to had not been observed by Germany, and it was not therefore binding upon Germany. Enemy ships captured in such circumstances therefore, could only be condemned. He submitted that for the reason above that the claimants were alien enemies and had not shown on their claim any ground which would place them within the law their claim must be rejected.

Mr. Potter replying to the preliminary objections made by the Attorney-General said his objection apparently was that the claimants were alien enemies and therefore not entitled to be heard. The Attorney-General referred in support of that the ordinary Common Law that one could not sue a foreigner who was an alien enemy. The Prize Court was not governed by common law rules, and never had been; from earliest times it has been governed by Prize Court rules. In a Prize Court an alien enemy was always allowed to appear, for the very good reason that if the owners did not appear, there was nobody else to claim the ship and it would be condemned by the court. It would be a farce to say that any claimant must set forth his grounds of claim before he could be heard. He was not concerned with the grounds of claim at the moment; he was not a lawyer to be decided on this preliminary objection. It was for his Lordship to decide whether they had set out grounds of claim.

His Lordship: The gentleman making this application is reading here under license I suppose.

Mr. Potter answered in the affirmative, and added that the matter was not a matter of law, but a matter of fact, and that the grounds of the application were that the ship had been taken as a prize of war, and that the claimants were entitled to be heard on that matter.

His Lordship: I am not concerned with the grounds of the application at the moment; I am concerned with the question whether the claimants are entitled to be heard on that matter.

Mr. Potter: I am not concerned with the grounds of the application at the moment; I am concerned with the question whether the claimants are entitled to be heard on that matter.

His Lordship: I am not concerned with the grounds of the application at the moment; I am concerned with the question whether the claimants are entitled to be heard on that matter.

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HOIHOW NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hoihow, Oct. 9.

This is at present one of the quietest places in the world. To be sure we have had a change of the chief official of the island of Hainan, but these changes have been so frequent during the last few years that they are not noteworthy. Soldiers have been changed, and about 200 of the last to arrive have been sent to the south west coast to suppress or punish a raid made by the aborigines at a town called Rak loi. The Hainanese do not make good soldiers and all the soldiers in the island at present are from the Canton Province, most of them from the vicinity of Peking.

Steamers come and go, bringing mail and provisions and taking away our crop of pigs. Trade, however, is considerably dull for this season especially, because the coolie trade with Singapore has stopped. A steamer has just returned with coolies from Bangkok and a short time since about four hundred left here for that place.

Checks on Hongkong banks have been sold here as high as \$60 premium on a shilling, on account of the difficulty of shipping coin with the war risk to Hongkong.

Even the weather has not been bringing us storms. No typhoon has visited Hainan this year. After a hot day had had a night's heavy thunder storm when about eight inches of rain fell. The ground was wet and too wet for planting the gardens, that are usually started here about this time of the year.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp ... \$ 10

His Lordship (to Mr. Potter): It seems to me you have established your right to be heard.

The Attorney-General said it did not matter whether claimants were suing or appearing, their disability to appear was the same.

His Lordship asked the Attorney-General if he knew of any case in which the ground of a licence to an alien enemy to appear was given?

The Attorney-General replied in the negative. These rules only applied to persons inside the law.

His Lordship: At the suggestion of the Attorney-General, who said the point was a substantial one, agreed to refer the matter to the court.

With regard to the question of procedure, the Attorney-General said that under the rules the case would have been heard in the standing interrogatories and the ship papers. He suggested that the case should be heard under the new rules with the addition of affidavits and such other evidence as might be necessary. He added that he did not think the ship of the ship affected the matter.

His Lordship asked whether in the event of the claim being good the claimant would not recover its value?

The Attorney-General replied that he did not think the ship's destruction was relevant at all. He submitted that the ship was liable to condemnation on the grounds: first because it was the flag and class of the enemy; second because the ship, cargo and freight were all enemy property.

His Lordship: I suppose it might be said that some of the cargo was contraband of war?

The Attorney-General: Yes. Mr. Potter pointed out that there was no dispute as to the facts unless the Attorney-General disputed their contention that they did not know of the war.

His Lordship said it appeared that there was no dispute.

The Attorney-General pointed out that no claim was made for the officers' clothes and effects and asked for their return. He condemned. He then referred his Lordship to the Captain's answers to interrogatories and pointed out that the nature of the voyage was very indefinite—Taiping to the South Seas. From the document it appeared that the captain, Waldemar Langschlager, is a German subject, and that the ship was chartered by the German Government, few German colours, and was carrying coal for the German Government. Commenting on the fact that the ship was admitted that it was a private letter the contents of which he did not know, when captured, the Attorney-General said to destroy papers in such circumstances was one of the most serious things a ship's company would do. It was a violation of the laws of war, and he condemned. 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BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

BELGIANS STILL DEFENDING ANTWERP FORTS

SIX MORE BOMBS DROPPED INTO PARIS.

SURPRISING NEWS FROM ANTWERP.

Twenty-Four Forts Opposing The Enemy.

12.30 p.m.

A further communication from the French capital states that twenty-four of the Antwerp forts on both banks of the Scheldt are still resisting energetically, and the Germans as yet only occupy the suburbs.

SIX MORE BOMBS DROPPED.

LONDON, Oct. 12, 5.30 p.m.

A Paris communication states that a German aeroplane dropped six bombs in the city to-day, and was pursued by five French aviators.

An air corps for the defence of the city is being formed. The damage to Notre Dame Cathedral caused by the hostile aeroplanes the other day consists of six small roof beams smashed in the northern transept, part of the roof torn away, and the frame of the clock tower by bullets.

Four Persons Killed; Twenty Injured.

LONDON, Oct. 12, 12.25 p.m.

Four persons were killed and twenty injured by the bombs dropped from German aeroplanes flying over Paris. The casualties were mostly among women and children. A flag was found inscribed: "We have taken Antwerp. Your turn will come soon."

Contrary to the first statement previously telegraphed, the bomb which fell upon Notre Dame did explode and ignited a beam inside the edifice.

THE BRITISH MARINES AT ANTWERP.

Bore The Brunt Of The Attack.

LONDON, Oct. 12, 5.15 a.m.

Two English newspaper correspondents stayed at Antwerp to the end, and escaped in a motor-boat as the Germans were entering.

A dispatch to the Morning Post says that the Belgians on the 2nd inst. decided that surrender was inevitable, but they were inspired with fresh courage on the morning of the 3rd by the announcement that British help was coming. The British Marines arrived on the 4th, after travelling all night from England, and immediately took up their positions in the hottest corner at Liere. They, with reinforcements, bore the brunt of the attack, and were subjected to galling artillery fire. The Germans, deceiving the Belgians by a ruse, outflanked the position at Liere, making retirement inevitable. There was great destruction of houses in the city by shells, but only three shops were burnt.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Allies Advance In The Centre.

LONDON, Oct. 13, 12.20 p.m.

A Paris communication says that cavalry actions on our left, continue in the districts of Babasse and Hazebrouck. The enemy between Arras and the Oise attempted several attacks which failed, notably at Lassigny and Roye. We made some progress in the centre on the right bank of the Aisne and south-east of Verdun.

The following Havas telegram was despatched on the 11th inst. at 5.5 a.m.:

In spite of violent attacks our positions were maintained everywhere. German aviators to-day throw down a score of bombs, killing three persons and wounding 14.

FRENCH CONSULAR TELEGRAM.

The following telegram was received by M. Liebert, the local French Consul:

Via Peking.

The 10th has been quite calm, intense fog making use of artillery impossible. The Germans tried four violent attacks successively in a wooded district between Apremont and the Meuse. Several trenches occupied by Germans have been taken by French troops. The Belgian army has left Antwerp untouched. Before leaving, supplies were destroyed and burned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

THE "NEUTRALITY BUREAU."

PEKING, Oct. 12.

Luk Ching Choong, formerly Minister to Petrograd, is appointed the head of the Neutrality Bureau.

CHAN HSUN RESTLESS.

Chan Hsun has made many requests for a military appointment in Shantung, but the President refuses to transfer him from the military command of Nanking.

CANTON REQUIRES A LOAN.

The Canton Government is asking for a loan of \$7,000,000. The Bank of China is backing the request.

PORTUGUESE INDEMNITY.

Portugal has demanded an indemnity of \$30,000 for the death of a Portuguese child in the revolution.

DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTIES.

The President has ordered his secretary to make out a statement of the difficulties the government is faced with in dealing with the neutrality in Shantung. The circular will be distributed throughout the country.

THE ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

accused's Remarkable Adventure.

Tong Nam who is accused of embezzling \$700 while employed as an accountant at the Y. T. Bank, continued his story in the witness box this afternoon before Mr. Wood.

Mr. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. D'Ai, made, prosecutes and Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, defended. Defendant said that when he returned to the bank in September 14 he was assigned by Mr. person to a part of whom were connected with the bank. He complained that he was fit over the head, suggested a flight of stairs and locked in a cabinet. He thought up "save life." He jumped from the window and hung on to the telephone wires until he was rescued by means of a ladder.

Defendant, cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin, said the keys were given to a co-looker upon the safe.

Mr. Jenkin: The keys were handed to the safe and shown to the world the bank's affairs?

Defendant: Yes. Mr. Jenkin asked if the keys of the safe were not always, night and day, attached to the manager's girdle. Defendant answered that the keys, after the safe was opened, were at under the counter. He did not know that the co-looker mentioned left by the night boat on Thursday "after you had told the tale," as Mr. Jenkin described it.

Mr. Jenkin argued that if defendant dealt in gold, that being a golden loss, should have been recorded in his golden book. Defendant admitted that he, three co-lookers and another signed a document to hire a man from Canton and to abide by his decision. He did not agree that he was the chief person who bought and sold gold for the bank previous to the bank's loss.

The hearing was adjourned until Friday 2 p.m.

MACAO DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Able Official Superseded.

A Darling Robber Raid.

Mr. Lopes, who has held the office of Administrador do Conselho and, for the past six months that of Superintendent of the Detective Staff, has been transferred in accordance with telegraphic instructions from Lisbon, to his old appointment as naval engineer in the Harbour Master's Department.

Mr. Lopes' successor, a young man, is the nominee of the Lisbon Government.

Mr. Lopes has done invaluable work in the detective office during the past six months, his ripe experience of the district and people peculiarly fitting him for the post, and there is a general feeling of regret that he has been superseded, the government's action provoking strong criticism. During his short period of office many secret societies and the headquarters of piratical gangs including that of the gang which burned the steamship Tai On have been raided and many persons brought to justice.

Only a few days before Mr. Lopes vacated his office a daring raid was made by a gang of robbers on the house of a wealthy merchant in the California trade strait not fifty yards from the Central Police Station. The attack was made at 6 a.m. on the 11th inst., when the merchant was confined to bed suffering from gout. The invader was threatened with a revolver and three ruffians armed with knives attacked his wife, an American lady, but this put up a plucky fight to save her jewellery, beating off the men and crying for help. The robbers were alarmed that her cries would bring assistance, and all eventually made off, leaving the plucky woman, with more than thirty wounds. Fortunately not one of them is serious, but she is very weak from loss of blood and is being treated in hospital. Chinese detectives are looking for the desperadoes.

WAR NEWS.

The London County Council has voted £300 for the relief of the British colony in Paris.

The British Labour party has placed its organization at the disposal of the Government for obtaining recruits for the army.

During the bombardment of Malines, the Germans destroyed Rubens' "Miraculous Draught of Fishes," which was hung in the church of Notre Dame.

For publishing articles calculated to influence public opinion wrongly, the editor of the "Yalepost," of Boston, has been arrested by the military authorities.

Lord Kitchener has been offered the sum of £100 to be given to the non-commissioned officer or private soldier joining the new army on or after August 31 who first captures a German standard.

How recently the British officers speak French, explained a young French girl who, according to Reuter, has just returned to Paris from the zone of operations, where she went to fetch her parents.

The British Government has informed the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs that it has sent him the proposed Anglo-French agreement regarding the New Hebrides for examination before its ratification.

For his bravery, General Rennenkampf has been awarded the Order of St. Vladimir with the Gravel by the Tsar. Twenty Cossacks of St. George also have been conferred on a company of infantry which captured a complete battery from the Germans.

Some slight change will appear in the two franc, one franc and fifty-centime French coins, struck during the remainder of the war. The French mint will change the composition of the coins from the "Coutume" in the Tern-et-Garonne Department.

After thrilling experiences, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier, who left in August for Brussels under the Belgian Red Cross, has returned to England safely. He was captured and made prisoner by the Germans and taken to the St. Omer. He was at Louvain the very day of its destruction.

From The H. comes the news that General von Moltke, chief of the German general staff, has decided to recall his British, Russian, Japanese and Belgian decorations, which were given to him by the Red Cross Society. If German generals have been ordered to follow his example.

THE LOST "BRITISH STEAMERS."

Calcutta, Sept. 17.

The direct loss to British owners and underwriters as a result of the "Eden" sinking the vessels in the Bay of Bengal is estimated at £256,000 for the value of the Hulls and cargo. This includes the value of the "Killing" cargo of coal, £8,800 and the "Diplomat," £355,000. The other vessels had no cargo. The war risk rates have increased for local ports, Calcutta to Colombo or Eastwards being three per cent, the West coast ports and Eastwards being four per cent.

GERMAN CAPTAIN CAPTURED BY TURCO.

Paris, Aug. 28.

A wounded Frenchman states that a Turco captured a German captain, who, in a violent temper, cursed the Turco.

The latter made the captain carry a whole equipment and completed his discomfort by placing a saucupan on his head, and leading him through the lines amid roars of laughter.

ARMENIAN LOYALTY.

The Armenian community in Calcutta, which numbers about 2,000 persons, some of them descended from the oldest European settlers, have expressed to General May their desire to participate in the special measures of defence now being organised. The suggestion made was either that they should provide and man a river patrol boat in connection with the Port Defence and Light House, or that they should contribute to the Light House. The proposal is now under the consideration of the military authorities. It appears likely that the latter of the two expedients mentioned will be regarded with the greater favour. The organizers of the scheme are hopeful of providing a loyal force, 200 strong.

EGYPTIAN PRESS AND THE WAR.

Bombay, September 14.—The "Times of India" correspondent wrote on the 5th instant:

The Egyptians have not been slow in showing their loyalty to England. The Arabic paper, "Al Mayad," a strongly Muslim paper, after referring to the true and fair feelings of the ship, sympathy and devotion which the Egyptian people have towards England, says:—"Mahomedans scattered all over the earth have received far better treatment at the hands of the English than it was ever their lot to get from any other nation, and we are not ungrateful people. We may differ from the English on one thing or another, but when we are both attacked by a common enemy we sink our differences and stand firm and united."

Other Comments.

The "Gazetah," another Muslim paper, but an old opponent of the "Mayad," in commenting on German aggression, says:—"Besides the loss of the nation's sympathies, Germany has brought into the arena against herself a formidable enemy in the person of Great Britain, which has Englishmen in its ranks. A small nation defending its independence and its safeguard an international Treaty which must be respected. The participation of England in this war is therefore stamped with honour, and it wins her the sympathy of the neutral peoples."

The Arabic papers, the "Mokattam," the "Ahran" and other papers clearly indicate that their sympathies are strongly on the British side. Even the Nationalist, "Al-Jihad," which has been formerly a supporter of the suggestion that it is possible to make peace with Germany.

WAR NEWS.

BRUSSELS FORTIFIED BY GERMANS.

The Brussels correspondent of the "Nieuws Rotterdamche Courant" says that the Mayor of Brussels has proved himself equal to the emergency. The people of the city have behaved admirably. About 1,000 special constables have been enrolled from among men of the better class. These have replaced German pickets who have been withdrawn from public buildings and bridges.

With few exceptions the Germans, though overbearing, have behaved satisfactorily. Without apparent reason machine guns were placed in position on the Boulevard de Nivel and Rue Nive on Thursday. The first German Government of Brussels, which set up its headquarters in the Hotel de Ville, has now removed to the quarters of the Ministry of War. The German regular troops now leaving will be replaced by men of the Landsturm, who will be quartered at the Belgian barracks.

German wounded have arrived here in hundreds, as the hospitals can be reached from the battlefields by tramways.

EXPULSION OF BRITISH.

London, Sept. 1.

A despatch received here from O-tend says that the Independence, a local newspaper, asserts that the German Governor of Brussels has ordered the expulsion of the British residents within twenty-four hours. The Englishmen have lodged a protest with Mr. Brand Whitlock, the American Minister.

The Germans are fortifying the environs of Brussels and have transformed the cemetery into a redoubt.

A Belgian business man who has just arrived in London says that he is very scarce in Brussels. "Only one person in a hundred can afford eggs and milk," he said. "People who are rich enough to have milk twice weekly are considered very lucky. The Germans have directed the suburb of St. Gilles to supply the military 400 bottles of wine daily. Brussels proper has to contribute daily 70,000 pounds of bread, while the suburb of Audgham supplies 40,000 pounds of meat." "New York Times."

A NEW CHINESE LOAN.

Improvements at Hankow.

An agreement has been concluded between Messrs. Samuel & Co., of London, and the Chinese Government, as a Shanghai dispatch to the Tokyo Asahi. It is for the issue of Chinese bonds to the amount of £10,000,000 for the improvement of road in Hankow city, the construction of iron bridges or tunnels between Hankow and Wuchang, the construction of a canal to connect the Yangtze and the Han rivers, and electric tramways and other works in Hankow and the neighbourhood.

The Government buildings and property in the Chinese quarter of Hankow are security. The loan price of the bonds is to be determined in consideration of the future condition of the money market, but the net amount receivable by the Chinese Government is agreed upon at 80 per cent, and the term of redemption is fixed at 40 years. During the first ten years no interest is to be paid, the next five years interest of 4 per cent is to be paid, and for the remaining thirty years an annual proportion of three per cent of the principal will be paid off. The Chief engineer to superintend the works is to be appointed with the approval of Messrs. Samuel & Co., all material required shall be bought in China, and if obtainable shall be procured from England. On materials bought otherwise than through the hands of Messrs. Samuel & Co., 4 per cent commission shall be paid to the firm. A committee shall be appointed for the purchase of land required for the proposed works, composed of an equal number of Chinese and Englishmen. Messrs. Samuel & Co. are to pay £1,000,000 in advance, which sum shall be deducted from the amount raised by the bonds. The first issue of the bonds will be £2,000,000. If subscriptions do not cover the whole amount, Messrs. Samuel will take up the remainder. If the contracted works are not put in hand within one year, the loan agreement is to be cancelled.

AN INTERPRETER WANTED.

No interpreter could be found to assist the Court in the charge against W. Monks, a Finn, charged with being in a disorderly manner at the Sammen Institute. Mr. Davison, who presented, said the defendant refused to be paid, and a knife and he took action for his (defendant's) protection as well as for his own. He was quite prepared to withdraw the charge.

Mr. Wood did not think that could be done.

Mr. Davison said the Russian Consul did not understand Finnish and he had communicated with defendant through an English interpreter.

The Magistrate put back the case for a couple of days to communicate further with the Russian Consul.

BRITISH RECRUITS.

A Wave of Enthusiasm.

At midnight from every part of the country reports come of a wave of enthusiasm. Recruits are rushing to the colours.

Between 200,000 and 250,000 have joined. Two hundred members of leading London clubs yesterday joined the 11th battalion of Royal Fusiliers, which is being formed especially for West End club men. Many professional cricketers are joining. Reports from the north are equally encouraging. In Glasgow 10,000 already have joined, and recruiting continues. At Leeds a "pals" battalion, composed of young men entering with shams, is recruiting, and the Lord Mayor is bearing the whole expense.

CHILDREN'S COLDS.

HY let the children rock their little heads, and sing a ditty, and sing another when you can easily cure their little colds with a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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TUESDAY 13th WEDNESDAY 14th

THURSDAY 15th

The Sensational Drama

2500 feet long

THE SOLD TITLE

THE FAMOUS ARTISTES

DOUGLAS and BARRY

IN THEIR PATRIOTIC SONGS.

Look out for November 6th

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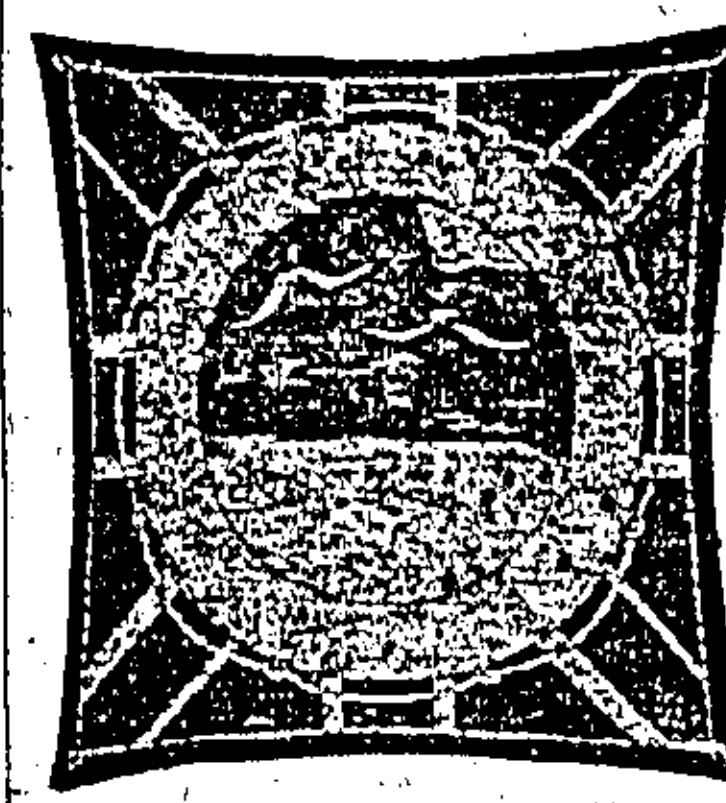
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BRIGHT EYES—

THAT JOYOUS INDEX
TO HEALTH—HOW THIRN
POSSESSORS ARE ENVIED
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HEAVY AND DULL! IF
LADIES WOULD ABANDON
THE SO-CALLED "HEALTH
TREATMENTS" SO EXTEN-
SIVELY ADVERTISED AND
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UNITED KINGDOM & CANADA
Per on Tuesday, the 20th Oct.
Registration at 1 p.m.
Letters at 3 p.m.

STRAITS, CEYLON & EUROPE.
Per at 9 a.m., on Wednesday
the 20th Oct.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA,
NEW ZEALAND & NEW GUINEA
via THURSDAY ISLAND.
Per at 11 a.m., on Friday, the
23rd Oct.

—

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN,
via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU,
UNITED STATES & SOUTH
AMERICAN CANADA via SAN
FRANCISCO.
(Europe via Siberia).
Per on Tuesday, the 20th
Oct.
Registration at 10 a.m.
(Registration, with late fee of 10 shcts up
to 10.00 a.m.)
Registration, Red Cross P.O. 2.50 a.m.
Letters 11 a.m.
We make connection with the Transin-
dian Railway, clearing at Shanghai
Friday, the 21st at 11.30 a.m., on Sat-
urday, the 22nd Oct. at 10.00 a.m.

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